

Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

Vol. VI.]

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1866.

[No. 1760.]

SALES AT VENDUE.

On every Tuesday and Friday,
WILL BE SOLD,
AT THE VENDUE STORE,
Corner of Prince and Water streets,
A variety of Dry Goods, Groceries, &c.
Particulars of which will be expressed in
the bills of the day.

ALL kinds of goods which are on limita-
tion and the prices of which are established,
can at any time be viewed and purchased at the
lowest limitation and prices.

P. G. Marsteller, v. m.

For Freight or Charter,

To the West-Indies or a Port on the Continent,

The Sloop Lydia,
Capt. Haws;
Burthen about 850 barrels, is
nearly a new vessel, sails well,
and will be ready to receive a cargo in a few
days. Apply to

Lawson and Fowle.
November 4. d

Just Received,

By the schooner Betsey, and
FOR SALE,

15,000 lbs. COFFEE,

50 barrels and tierces of SUGAR, and
6 tons of LOGWOOD.

E. JANNEY.

I wish to Rent,

A TWO STORY BRICK HOUSE,
ON the west side of Fairfax street, nearly
opposite to Ricott and Newton's. It
will accommodate a family, and a four and
grocery store. There is a shed sufficient to
hold 4,000 bbls. flour.
September 2. d

Wanted to Purchase,

A NEGRO SERVANT, who has been ac-
customed to wait in a family, and can be well
recommended.—Enquire of the Printer.
November 10. d

Wanted to Purchase,

FEW ACRES of LAND, on the north
end of the town, to bind on the river or
road.
September 25. d

Wants a Situation in Business,
A YOUNG MAN, of respectable connec-
tion, who writes a good hand. For further par-
ticulars

Enquire of the Printer.

July 10. d

WANTED TO PURCHASE,

A NEGRO MAN, steady and honest, and
accustomed to horses.

Apply to the Printer.
July 30. d

Fresh Teas,

Of superior quality, in small lead canis-
ters, and by the pound—
Just received and for Sale, by

TUNIS CRAVEN.
Nov. 1. d

A MILLER WANTED.

One who can come well recommended will
find employment by applying to the subscriber
in Alexandria.
E. JANNEY.
24th mo. 29th, 1866.

WANTED TO PURCHASE,

100 bbls. Maryland Tobacco.

WILLIAM HODGSON.
Oct. 18. d

Patent Elastic Suspenders,

The said, wholesale and retail, of the patentee
next door below Mr. Alexander B. Kenzie's,
lower end of Prince street, Alexandria.
THEY surpass any yet extant, for ease, e-
legance, &c. Masters of vessels and
other gentlemen going to the West Indies,
South Main, &c. may be furnished with an
assortment, and a great allowance to those who
purchase by the quantity.

N. B. The buttons on the back parts of the
suspenders ought to be placed the same distance
from each other, as the two center buttons on
the suspenders, to prevent improper straining,
and thereby destroying the ease designed in the
construction of the article.
J. B. RICHARD HORWELL.

Robert Gray,

Has just received,
A large supply of SLATES, of an
excellent quality.

For sale by the dozen or single,
November 6. d

For Liverpool—direct,



The Ship
LEONIDAS,
Capt. McKenzie;
Will sail in all this month. For passage on
ly, having excellent accommodations, apply
on board or to

James Patton.
November 13. d

JAMES ANDERSON

Has just received, and offers for Sale,
3000 weight excellent BUTTER,
In small firkins, suitable for family use.
November 5. d

RECEIVED,

By the William and John, captain Woodhouse,
from Liverpool, and for sale by

Lawson & Fowle,
12 bales KENDALL COTTONS,
6 do. Blue and mixed PLAINS.

The above goods were purchased from the
manufactory, are well chosen, and will be sold
on liberal terms.

November 5. d

JUST IMPORTED

In the brig Rebecca, from Oporto,
A few quarter casks Port Wine,
Of a superior quality, and for sale by
James Nutt & Co.
Oct. 27. At their Store on King-street.

Just received from the Havana, and for sale by
the subscriber,

A consignment of SEGARS, of
the very first quality.

A. C. CAZENOVE.
October 25. d

Wants a Place,

In a Counting-House, Wholesale or Retail
Store, a Young Man, who writes and speaks
English, French and German. A line, ad-
dressed to N. N. and left at this office, will be
duly attended to.
November 3. d

Just Received,

Per ship Enterprise, Capt. Colcord, from Li-
verpool, laying at Merchants wharf,
AND FOR SALE,

A CARGO OF SALT,

Consisting of,

500 sacks Liverpool stored,

5000 bushels do. coarse.

For terms apply to

William Hodgson.
November 3. d

FOR SALE,

On advantageous terms,
The large commodious well-built three-
story BRICK WAREHOUSE on King-street—
occupied by Messrs. Richard Vetch & Co.—
Apply to

James Patton.
October 30. d

20,000 weight Green Coffee,

JUST RECEIVED,

And for sale, by

Mordecai Miller.
August 14. d

FOR SALE,

BY THE SUBSCRIBERS,

27 hogheads Jamaica rum, 4th proof

20 do. St. Croix do. 3d do.

10 do. N. Eng. do.

10 pipes Holland gin

4 do. American do. of superior qual.

2 do. L. P. Madeira wine } of excellent

2 do. L. M. do. do. } qual. war-

4 quarter casks do. do. } ranted pure.

3 do. Marsala wine

20 bbls. prime beef—Connecticut inspec.

30 do. prime pork—New Jersey do.

10 boxes mould candles

25 do. English white soap—very dry

2 chests hyson-skin tea

300 bushels St. Ubes salt.

Wadsworth and Butler,
Union, between King and Prince-street.

October 18. d

25 bbls. SUGAR of good quality,

53 bbls. do. do.

5 pipes 4th proof Brandy

4 qr. casks Sherry Wine } of excellent

11 do. do. Malaga do. } quality.

Boxes of Cotton Cards

Sacks of Licorice Root and Sage

Barrels of Clover and Herds Grass Seed

And a large quantity of Red Sole Leather,
For Sale by

Benjamin Sharpe, Jun.
July 26. d

8000 bushels Salt,

Just received and for Sale by

Wadsworth and Butler.

November 10. d

The Subscriber

Inform his friends, and the public in general,
that he has now open, and for sale in the
house lately occupied by Mr. A. C. Caze-
nove, on Fairfax, between King and Prince
Streets, a handsome assortment of

GOODS,

of this fall's importation—

—CONSISTING OF—

Superfine, Fine, and Forrest } Cloths.
Cassimeres, Waistcoatings,
Manchester,
Plains and Kerseys,
Halfbacks and Napt Cottons,
Napt Frizes and Muslinings,
Blue and grey Coatings,
Ladies superfine Coatings,
A handsome choice of Flannels,
Rose and striped blankets,
Scarlet Cardinals,
Calicoes, Shawls and Handkerchiefs,
Printed Counterpanes,
Irish Linens and Dowlasses,
Russia Sheetings and striped Bedticks,
Brown and white Flatulas,
White and brown Rolls,
Barboon Gurrans,
Mammoodies,
Shoes,
Loaf and Lump Sugar,
Pins, Needles, Buttons, and a good choice of
tailors Silks, Twists and Threads—All of which
he is determined to sell at the most reduced
prices for ready money. He hopes to meet
with that encouragement his attention to busi-
ness may seem to merit from a generous pub-
lic.

Thomas B. Dyer.

N. B. He will rent the store house, kitch-
en and granary at Broad Creek, in Maryland,
(holding an unexpired lease for the same)
with the Lot of Ground thereto attached, con-
taining a number of excellent apple trees—
the ground equal to any for a garden.—It is al-
so an excellent stand for a tavern or black-
smith shop, either of which would be immen-
sely profitable, if conducted and supplied in a
proper manner. The terms will be made easy
by early application as above.
November 3. d

FOR RENT,

The STORE, on Prince-street, between
Fairfax and Prince-street, lately in the oc-
cupation of Mr. Ramsay. It is well calculated
for a dry or wet goods store. The rent mo-
derate. Apply to

William Hodgson.
Sept. 25. d

District of Columbia County of Alex.,

andria, ss.

July Term, 1866.

Thomas Tunno, Robinson and
Hartshorne, and William
Taylor, complainants.

vs.

Robert T. Hooe, James H.

Hooe, and John Muncester,

trading under the firm of

R. T. Hooe, & Co. and John

and Bennett Forbes, Alex-

ander Henderson, jun. and

John Milver, defendants.

THE defendants Alexander Henderson,
jun. and John and Bennett Forbes, not
having entered their appearance and given se-
curity according to the act of assembly and the
rules of this court, and it appearing to the satis-
faction of the court, upon affidavit, that the
said defendants Alexander Henderson, junior
and John and Bennett Forbes, are not inhabi-
tants of this district, on motion of the said com-
plainants by their counsel, it is ordered, that
the said defendants do appear here on the first
day of November term next and answer the
bill of the complainants; and that a copy of this
order be forthwith inserted in both of the pub-
lic newspapers published in Alexandria for two
months successively, and that another copy be
posted at the front door of the court house of
said county.

A copy. Teste.

G. Deneale, cc.

September 26. d3m

DR. REEF'S

CYCLOPEDIA,

VOL. 2d. PART 1st.

Just received by ROBERT GRAY, and for
Sale, at his Book Store, in King-street.

November 4. d

For LONDON,



The Ship

ENTERPRIZE,

Capt. Colcord;
Will sail about the 6th of December.—For
passage only apply to the master on board, or
to

William Hodgson.
November 20. d

Wanted to Hire,

Two stout, healthy NEGRO MEN, ac-
customed to plantation work, for which liberal
wages will be given.

John Cadaby.
November 20. 6t

NOTICE.

THE CREDITORS of Robert B. Jameson
are requested to meet on Friday evening,
at 7 o'clock, at Mott's tavern, on business
where they are all concerned.
November 18. d4t

Malaga Wine.

60 quarter-casks of the best quality Malaga
Wine, for sale by

John G. Ladd.
November 19. d

Tanner's Oil.

A few barrels of Tanner's Oil, for sale by
Lawson and Fowle,
Who have also now Landing,

6 Puncheons Grenada Rum,
Barrels, half barrels, Lids New Soap,
30 Boxes Cod-fish.
Nov. 15. d

Liverpool Salt, afloat.

450 hogheads coarse Liverpool Salt, on
board the brig Comet, Capt. Crow, from Port-
land, and for sale by

Lawson and Fowle;

Who have also landing from said brig,
80 barrels New-England Rum,
52 do. Tanner's Oil,
170 boxes Brown Soap.
November 17. d

PUBLIC NOTICE.

BY virtue of a deed of trust made by Ro-
bert Smith to the subscriber, for the pur-
pose of securing a debt due to Henry Tabson,
will be sold, to the highest bidder, for ready
money, on Saturday, the 6th of December
next, a HOUSE and LOT, on Fairfax-street,
nearly opposite Mr. Joseph Dean's. The lot
fronts 20 feet on the street, and extends back
123 feet 6 inches;—the house is a frame, 2
stories, completely finished, [except paint-
ing] with a kitchen adjoining. The sale will
take place between the hours of two and four
o'clock in the evening, on the premises.

Robert Mott.

November 17.

William F. Gird,

Clock and Watch-Maker, King-street, near
Mott's Tavern,

HAS JUST RECEIVED,

A handsome assortment of English
Watches:

AND HAS ON HAND,

A few good Clocks, with or with-
out cases; table and tea-spoons; sugar-tongs;
gold and gilt ear-rings; gold and gilt finger-
rings; gold and gilt breast-pins; silver thim-
bles; gold mounted combs; chains; seals;
keys—and a variety of other articles in the
jewellery line—which will be sold on moderate
terms.

November 15.

W. B. A JOURNEYMAN Watch-Maker
wanted.

Fall Goods.

JOSEPH RIDDLE,

HAS RECEIVED

Per the ship LEONIDAS, and Boston, from
Liverpool—and the WOLF, from London,

The greater part of his FALL

ASSORTMENT:

And daily expects the residue by the ship

William and John.

September 22. d1weat

Notice is hereby given,

THAT an application will be made to the
assembly of Virginia, at their next session,
to authorize the President and Directors of the
Little River Turnpike Company, to pave the
most impassable parts of the turnpike road as
aid out by the Directors, and to receive tolls
when they pave five miles of such parts of the
road.

November 7. d3m

ASSEMBLY OF THE JEWS IN PARIS.

CONCLUDED.

Question 9. Are these forms of election and the jurisdiction of those tribunals, directed by law, or merely established by custom?

Answer. The replies made to the two former questions, make any reply to this unnecessary. It may only be observed, that supposing the rabbies to possess any judiciary jurisdiction at this time (the contrary of which is the fact) or that there are any particular form of election, they must be the effect of custom, and not by the authority of law.

Question 10. Are there any professions, which the laws of the Jews forbid?

Answer. There are none: on the contrary the Talmud (Kidushem, chapter 1) declares positively that the father of a family, who does not bring up his child to a trade, brings him up to be a highwayman.

Question 11. Does the law of the Jews forbid them to take usury of their brethren?

Answer. Deuteronomy, chap. 23, verse 19, "you shall not lend on interest to your brother, neither money, nor grains, nor any thing whatsoever."

The Hebrew word *NECHEL*, which has been translated by the word *USURY*, has wrongly been explained. It signifies in the Hebrew tongue, "any interest," and not an usurious interest: it has not, therefore, the signification which is now applied to the word usury. It is even impossible that it could have that signification, for that expression is relative, and there is nothing in the text which expresses its relation.

What do we understand by the French word usury; is it not an interest higher than the rate fixed by law?

If the law of Moses has not fixed that rate is it possible that the Hebrew word should signify an illegal interest?

The word *NECHEL* is in the Hebrew tongue what the word *FANUS* is in the Latin.

In order therefore to induce one to believe that this word signifies usury, there ought to be another word which would signify interest; and since that word does not exist all interest is usury, and all usury is interest. What view may the legislator have had, when he forbade the Hebrews to take interest from one another? It was certainly to bring the ties of brotherhood closer among them, and to induce them to assist each other from motives of benevolence.

The first object was to establish among them equality of property and mediocrity of private wealth, in consequence of which the Sabbatical and Jubilee years were established; the former to take place every seven, and the latter every fifty years. The Sabbatical year abolished all debts, and the Jubilee restored all the property which had been sold or alienated. It was easy to foresee that difference of soil, more or less industry, and the common calamities of life, which would occur, would naturally produce inequality of property, and that the unfortunate Israelite, would require the assistance of the more fortunate. Moses did not wish that the latter should profit by the misfortune of the former, and that he should increase his misfortunes, by making him pay for the aid which the unfortunate should be compelled to ask, and become more opulent, as the other became poorer, and therefore he says "You shall not lend on interest to your brother." But what loans could the Jews make to each other in times like those; they had no commerce, and but little money was in circulation, and when property was more equally divided? It could be nothing else but a few bushels of grain, some cattle, or a few utensils of husbandry, which Moses commanded to be loaned gratis. He wished his people to be a people of husbandmen. Long after the time of Moses, and although Judea was situated near the sea, inhabited by the Tyrians, Syrians, and other commercial and maritime people, the Hebrews did not engage in commerce. All the ordinances of their legislator seem to divert them from commerce.

This prohibition of Moses is therefore not to be considered as a principle of commerce, but merely as a principle of charity; according to the Talmud the loan is only considered as neighborly, and as granted to one in want; if it was granted to a merchant, and if he was a Jew, it would be lawful to grant it under the condition of advantage, equivalent to the risk. The word usury had formerly no opprobrious signification, it merely signified any interest. A simple loan on interest, was not only prohibited between Jews, but between

Jews and persons of other religions. It must be free and gratuitous, whenever it has for its object to serve him who required it, and was not made for the purposes of commerce.

It ought however to be remembered that these wise and wholesome regulations, were made at a remote period from the present, and when the Jews existed as a nation of the world.

But when this unhappy people were dispersed among the nations of the earth, the duties and obligations imposed on them by their legislator, while in Palestine, naturally ceased with the changes of their condition, and tho' they delight in the principles of the law, yet as the reasons for the law have ceased, they do not now hesitate to lend money on interest to trading Jews, as well as other persons of different religions.

Question 12. Does the law prohibit, or does it permit the Jews to lend money on usury, to strangers?

Ans. We have shewn in the answer preceding, that usury, considered as the smallest interest, is less a principle of commerce, than of charity and benevolence, and in this view it is equally prohibited by Moses and by the Talmud, and this prohibition extends as well to our countrymen, who do not profess the Jewish religion, as to those who do. The spirit of the law, which permits us to take interest from a stranger, evidently applies to the nations with whom we are engaged in commerce, otherwise a palpable contradiction would be perceived in the following, and twenty other passages of the holy writings, "love the stranger, because the Lord our God loves the stranger, give him food and raiment. There shall be but one law for you, and for the stranger, who resides among you: Let justice be equally administered to the stranger as among yourselves. Cursed be he that do the least wrong to the stranger, treat the stranger as yourself."

The restriction then was applicable to the stranger, who resided in Israel; the scripture puts him under the safety of God—The stranger is a sacred guest, whom God has commanded us to treat as the widow and the orphan. It is evident then that the text which says "extremis fenerabis et fratri tuo non fenerabis" is to be applied only to foreign nations, with whom we are engaged in commerce; and in this sense the scripture, while allowing interest to be taken from the stranger, does not mean excessive interest, oppressive to him who pays, and scandalous to him who receives it. "Non licuisse Israelitis, say the Doctors, *usuras immoderatas exigere ab extraneis, etiam divitibus, res est per se nota.*"

Moses in being the legislator for the Jews, was not so for the world. The laws which he gave to the people, confided to him by God, could not be supposed to be laws for all the world: "You shall not take any interest from your brethren."—What security had he that in the relations which were to be formed between the Jews and foreign nations, that the latter would renounce the customs of commerce, and lend the Jews without interest; it could not be supposed that he would sacrifice the interest of his own people who were poor, for the purpose of enriching foreign nations. It is absurd to blame him for the restriction made in this precept of the Deuteronomy. What legislator would not have considered it as a principle of natural reciprocity? How greatly superior in this instance is the legislation of Moses, how much more simple, more noble, more just, and more humane than that of the Greeks and Romans. Were there ever seen among the ancient Jews, any of those scandalous and cruel scenes occasioned by inexorable creditors? Were there among the Greeks and Romans, any of those frequent abolitions of debts, for the purpose of saving numbers of miserable people, reduced to wretchedness and driven to despair by the exactions of the creditors? as were seen among the Jews?

The legislation of Moses, and its interpreters have, with a laudable philanthropy, distinguished the different uses of borrowed money. If it is borrowed for the support of the family, the interest is prohibited. It is permitted when the loan is made for commercial purposes, which endanger the capital of the lender. This interest is permitted even from Jew to Jew. Lend to the poor says Moses, gratitude is in this case the only interest, and the reward for the service rendered is the satisfaction of having rendered it. It is quite different with regard to the rich who employ large capital in extensive trade; in this case he allows the lender to become an associate with the borrower: and since there was scarcely any trade among the Israelites, who were exclusively engaged in agriculture, and since what trade there was, was carried

on with foreigners, that is to say, with neighboring nations, it was to partake with them in the profits arising therefrom.

This caused M. de Clermont Tonpere to deliver these remarkable words in the constituent assembly. "Usury, it is said, is permitted to the Jews. This assertion rests only on the false interpretation of a principle of benevolence and fraternity, which forbids them to lend on interest to each other. This opinion is that of Puffendorf, and of many jurisprudents. It is incontrovertible that interest is permitted among Jews when it is for mercantile purposes in which the lender, by running a share of the hazards, which the borrower runs, associates himself also with him for his profits. This is the opinion of all the Jewish doctors."

It may be noticed that the opinion contrary to social morality which a rabbi may have given, can by no means induce one to judge unfavorably of the Jewish doctrine in general; on more than similar ideas pronounced by Catholic theologians, would influence the Evangelical doctrines.

The same may be said of the imputation spread against the Hebrews, that they have a propensity for the infamous trade of usury. It cannot be denied that there are some, yet a very insignificant number, who follow that shameful practice prohibited by the law, but if very few deviate in that regard from the law, is it not unjust to charge 100,000 individuals with the same vice? Would it not be unjust to charge all the Christians with the same because some are guilty thereof?

From the Charleston Courier.

SERIOUS THOUGHTS

On the probable effects of the *Non Importation Act*, which is to go into operation on the 15th of this month.

AS no man better understood the capacities and powers, as well as the interests and wants of different parts of the United States, than Doctor Franklin, his opinion on the subject of domestic manufactures and non importation projects, will have more weight than all the party publications which may be offered by the friends or opposers of the late non-importation act.

Extract from the 2d vol. of Franklin's Works, p. 242.

Several of the Princes of Europe, of late, from an opinion of advantage to arise by producing all commodities and manufactures within their own dominions, so as to diminish or render useless their importation, have endeavored to entice workmen from other countries, by high salaries, privileges, &c. Many persons, pretending to be skilled in various great manufactures, imagining that America must be in want of them, and that Congress would very probably be disposed to imitate the princes above mentioned, have proposed to go over, on condition of having their passages paid, lands given, &c. Such persons will find that congress have no power committed to them, or money put into their hands for such purposes, and that if any such encouragement is given, it must be by the government of some separate state. This however has rarely been done in America, and when it has been done, it has rarely succeeded, so as to establish a manufacture, which the country was not yet ripe for as to encourage private persons to set it up, labor being generally too dear there, and hands difficult to be kept together, every one desiring to be a master, and the cheapness of land inclining many to leave trades for agriculture. Some indeed have met with success; and are carried on to advantage, but they are generally such as require only a few hands, or wherein great part of the work is performed by machines.

"Goods that are bulky and of so small a value as not well to bear the expense of freight, must often be made cheaper in the country than can be imported, and the manufacture of such goods will be profitable beyond all doubt wherever there is a sufficient demand. The farmers in America indeed produce a good deal of wool and flax, and some is exported, it is all worked up; but it is in the way of domestic manufacture, for the use of the family.

"The buying up of quantities of wool and flax, with the design to employ spinners, weavers, &c. and form great establishments producing quantities of woollen and linen goods for sale, has been several times attempted in different provinces, but those projects have generally failed, goods of equal value being imported cheaper.—And when the governments have been solicited to support such schemes by encouragements in money, or by imposing duties on the importation of such goods, it has been generally refused on this principle, that if the country is ripe for the manufacture, it may be carried on by private persons to advantage; and if not it is folly to think of forcing nature. Great establishments of manufactories require great numbers of poor to do the work for small wages; those poor are to be found in En-

rope, but will not be found in America, till the lands are all taken up and cultivated, and the excess of people who cannot get land want employment. The manufacture of silk is natural in France, as that of cloth in England, because each country produces in plenty, the first material; but if England will have a manufacture of silk, as well as that of cloth, and France of cloth as well as that of silk, these unnatural operations must be supported by mutual prohibitions, or high duties on the importation of each other's goods, by which means the workmen are enabled to tax the home consumer by great prices, while the higher wages they receive make them neither happier nor richer, since they only drink more and work less. Therefore the governments in America do nothing to encourage such projects.

The people by this means are not imposed upon either by the merchant or the mechanic. If the merchant demands too much profit on the importation of shoes, they buy of the shoe maker; and if he asks too high a price they take them of the merchant; thus the two professions are checks on each other. The shoe maker has however, on the whole, a considerable profit on his labor in America, beyond what he had in Europe, as he can add to his price a sum nearly equal to all the expences of freight and commission, risque or insurance, &c. necessarily charged by the merchant.—And the case is the same with the workmen in every other mechanic art."

If these judicious observations of the wise Franklin were applicable to the United States, before the acquisition of Louisiana, when Jefferson said, "we had land enough for the hundredth and thousandth generation to come," with how much greater force must they apply since that acquisition, with the addition of all the territories of Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana, Tennessee, and the expected purchase of the Floridas? With such lures to tempt the independent spirit of man to settle in these countries, with such perpetual drains from the population of the Atlantic cities, with such immense regions to range in, and the facility of obtaining large landed properties for a mere trifle, where shall we find mechanics and workmen willing to endure the confinement of crowded cities and unwholesome work-shops, and the drudgery and slavery of laborers manufacturing, in sufficient number to supply our wants and necessities? This important subject will be resumed.

REFLECTOR.

FROM THE BOSTON GAZETTE.

A GLANCE AT THE PASSING EVENTS OF THE TIMES.

IN India, the arts and arms of Britain, have completely secured the triumph of its jurisdiction over the principal part of the maritime and wealthy districts of that extensive empire. In prosecuting the late war in that quarter, the British East India company, who, in sharing the plunder and conquest which have resulted from every contest with the natives, have likewise been obliged to share in the immense expences attending them, are now in a state of great pecuniary embarrassment. While these sacrifices were necessary to secure the future and permanent advantages of their conquests; they have operated favorably to the commerce of this country; not only in its direct trade to the East Indies, but the purchase of Asiatic goods in Europe.

The political affairs of Turkey have lately undergone a change, which promises a longer duration to its government than the events of the last two or three years foreboded. The administration of its civil & military concerns, have been arrested from the hands of men who were found to be mere mercenary tools and panders of the French government, and placed under the direction of those, whose talents and love of country have been found superior to personal considerations. Under the government of these men a new impulse is given to the state, which in its operation promises not only the union and support of its native energy; but the alliance and friendship of such powers as feel an interest in its preservation. The controul, or subjugation, of this empire, has long been a favorite measure of the French cabinet; and so well concerted have been the plans, by which it was to have been effected, that until a very recent period, the government of the Porte, were not to be convinced of the treachery of a power, whose friendship had been so speciously professed, and so flatteringly continued: the veil is however now rent, and pursuing the wise policy of its present ministers, the Ottoman Porte have adopted the means of securing the friendship of Russia and England, whose joint interest lead them not only to preserve and protect its sovereignty, but to succor and

support it against the encroachments of France.

On the continent of Europe, we behold a new and unexpected turn of affairs. It has been generally believed, that the successes of Bonaparte, during the late war in Germany, would put a finishing stroke to any future coalitions, hence the battle of Austerlitz, has been pompously termed in the Paris Moniteur, as the death warrant of any further combination against the mighty power of France; hence the boasting language of every Frenchman, that such was the power and extended domination of that empire, no future evils could endanger its security, or disturb its repose. We however now see, that its security & repose is likely to be interrupted in a very serious manner. We not only witness that wherever courage is exercised, the brilliancy of French victories are robbed of their lustre; that the prowess of its arms, are checked and controuled by the undisciplined and unorganized peasantry of Italy; but we see, rising, in majestic array, a confederate power, whose strength and magnitude promises a formidable opposition to the pride and ambition of France; a power, whose well concerted plans, are not liable to the errors of the former confederacy; and whose spirit it is confidently believed, will not be broken down by any casual or momentary disaster.

Aware of the temper and discipline of the enemy; and learning, from experience, the mode of its warfare, the confederate powers will have the means of guarding against every surprise; they will meet their enemies on the open field, where prowess alone shall contend for victory; they will there determine the question whether the French Infantry are superior to any other troops in Europe. In this coalition, provided Prussia is sincere in her present declarations against France, and every thing which has lately transpired on the continent of Europe corroborates to belief that she is, we may pretty safely calculate, that before the war is ended, the power of France will be confined to its ancient boundary of the Rhine; that Germany will be restored, if not to its former extended sovereignty, at least to a situation more secure, and more consistent with its former dignity; that Holland will regain its sovereignty, and once more become a free and independent commercial republic; that the states of Italy, so long cowed by their own luxury and effeminacy; and since their conquest by the French, so cruelly and tyrannically governed, will be formed into one effective and powerful government, whose support and protection beyond the local vigor which may be infused into it, shall be derived from the northern powers generally. This measure seems to be dictated by the strongest ties of policy and interest, as it will prove an eternal barrier against those schemes of conquest in the East, which Bonaparte has so long cherished; it will serve to invigorate the bonds of friendship between the coalenced powers; and that that freedom and extension to the whole commerce of Europe, which must be the common scale of human interest, is highly beneficial to them all. If it should be asked where is the physical force to secure these triumphs and these blessings? We answer, that the combined force now contemplated in the formation of the new confederacy against France, is stated to be a million of soldiers, beyond the ordinary number which may be expected from a population of 40 millions of people, who have witnessed what sort of freedom the French confer on those they vanquish.

This force may be thus arranged: Russia, 100,000—Prussia, 300,000—Austria, 100,000—Sweden, 100,000. Of France, we find an evident embarrassment in its government, arising from the unexpected measures which have taken place among the northern powers. The policy and generally wary schemes of Talleyrand, appear to have been completely defeated, in the instance of the Russian ultimatum; and to have thrown the government into a dilemma, from which it is not likely to extricate itself. Even war, herefore so confidently engaged in; and heretofore so successful, appears to have lost its hope, and its influence on the public mind; in this situation of affairs, though Bonaparte, by the natural energies of his own mind, may secure to himself the empire of France (proper)—Talleyrand is likely to be placed in a situation, where he cannot find consolation in reflecting on the fate of Cardinal Woolsey, he may be left to contemplate his own fate in the recesses of the modern Bastille, or the wilds of Cayenne.

The state of political affairs in England has experienced no further change than what was to have been expected from the death of Mr. Fox. At our last dates which

was on the 19th September, public opinion was decidedly in favor of war, not only from the above circumstance, but from the favorable state in which the coalition of the northern powers then stood. Premiums were offered at the insurance offices, offering 100 guineas to 15, that war would not only be renewed, but that Lord Lauderdale would return from Paris before the 22d Sept. The majority of the cabinet is now decidedly in favor of the war. The military system of Mr. Windham has added much strength to the regular forces—its navy is continually augmenting—and preparations constantly going on for the conveyance of transports destined for the conveyance of troops to the continent.

From the Richmond Enquirer.

COMMUNICATION.

COLONEL AARON BURR.

Our attention has been of late much excited by the publications which have appeared in a paper called the *Western World*:—Plots and conspiracies of various kinds have been announced in terms of such seriousness connected with details, which wear the appearance of probability. Among others who have been denounced, we have lately noticed the name of

Aaron Burr, esq. late vice president of the U. States.

It has long been the custom of many American writers, and publishers to treat the name character and conduct of Colonel Burr with suspicion, accusation and contempt. He has been accused and denounced as a foe to his country, to its government and to the civil liberties of mankind; and so long and so frequently have such things been published, that no reader can be surprised to find some new accusation or charge against this distinguished character.

Under such circumstances the name of col. Burr, has been announced as a conspirator, for the purpose of effecting a revolution in the Western settlements and states of the union; the object of which would be to establish a separate government or empire beyond the Alleghany mountains, and so far have these accusations been carried that many collateral facts of seeming importance have been referred to and relied upon.

One of these facts related to the employment of many young men of talents and distinction, who have engaged in some secret project, which they either will not or cannot explain. Another relates to the building or contracting for, a number of boats, such as seem useful in a military project. A third relates to the great resources in money which Colonel Burr has lately obtained, either by drafts upon a merchant in Kentucky, or by his own drafts upon merchants in New York and Philadelphia.

To all those who were weak enough to imagine that col. Burr could be so great a fool as to attempt such a revolution as that which has been alluded to, these and some other matters of smaller import appeared to be strong proofs of a conspiracy. And as it has long been the fashion to accuse, and to criminate him according to the fears, hatred, or malignity of each writer, so it happened from these causes, that Colonel Burr has been treated with as little respect as if he had been a public out-law.

In one of the western papers it is said that col. Burr has lately been at the house of col. Charles Lynch, in Kentucky, where he remained several days. That Lynch some time ago had purchased an interest in the claim of Baron Bastrop, to 30 miles square of lands in Louisiana, which the Spanish government had granted to him; that Bastrop was bound to settle a considerable number of families thereon, as one of the conditions of the grant.

Here then the whole mystery is unfolded—Bastrop being unable to fulfil his contract, has sold or confederated with Lynch—Lynch has either sold to or confederated with Burr; Burr has sold or confederated with other persons, who have sufficient cash capitals to make the necessary settlements.

Having made these arrangements, it was natural for col. Burr to engage young men of talents and enterprise not only to become settlers, but also to promote the general purposes of the plan. Young men of this description have been employed, and because the wise ones could not discern wherefore, they have thought fit to say, that the purposes were treasonable, and that col. Burr was not only the author, but the great machine, upon which all the minor parts of this supposed treachery and conspiracy, would or did depend.

After having mentioned this part of the project, the next thing necessary was to provide suitable boats, not merely such as

would do to go down the Ohio and Mississippi, but such as would be useful in other purposes, and at the same time to afford the means of annoyance if interrupted by Indians or plunderers. Boats of this description have also been provided.

Men and boats being thus engaged, there then would want nothing but money, or those articles of necessity which money would produce. According to the accounts which are published, it seems that Colonel Burr has provided funds equal to 200,000 dollars. Now if all these things be true, what are the results? Plainly and simply these:

Col. Aaron Burr, a man of great talents and enterprizes, who has had many causes to be dissatisfied with the eastern parts of the United States, has determined to withdraw and settle in Louisiana. He has purchased or otherwise obtained the continent over large tracts of valuable unsettled lands, and has employed persons to superintend the settlement of farmers in those lands. These farmers have been or will be obtained from the eastern states, and of course must pass down the Ohio by water to go to the lands in question. He has provided proper boats to remove these settlers and their families, and has also provided sufficient resources in money and other articles to promote and execute the intended settlements.

All these things being connected with the name of Burr, have induced some persons to publish, and many more to believe, that the whole was neither more nor less than an organized conspiracy, for the purpose of separating the western from the eastern states; that col. Burr was the organ & author of that great project; and that he had been urged to this act of superlative weakness, or rather madness, by motives of ambition or revenge.

These observations are not altogether predicated upon conjecture. There are some facts known to the writer which induce him seriously to submit these reflections to public notice. As a very little time will explain the whole mystery, if there be a mystery, or if there be any thing more intended than has been herein suggested, so therefore it will not be proper or a vailing, at this time, to add other conjectures.

It will afford to the writer much satisfaction, to find not only that so great a calamity as the dismemberment of the U. States is not contemplated by any one, but very particularly indeed will it gratify him to find that one of such rare talents as those of col. Aaron Burr has not sullied the lustre which is due to his name and to such exalted endowments, by designs which could not fail to embitter the latter days of his life, and to consign his name and his fame to execration and infamy.

A Friend of the Union and of Truth.

Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 21.

The Boston Gazette, of the 13th inst. says, "Letters received in town last evening from Halifax, state that the schooner Mary Ann, John Anthony, master, was carried into that port 20th October, by the English ship of war Leopard, who took her on the 12th, in latitude 58, 13, long. 72, on her passage home from Porto Rico. Her cargo consists of 27 hhds. 480 lbs. sugar; 229 bags and 50 blis. coffee; 400 hides and 9 tons fustick worth 25,000 dollars clear of duties—vessel and cargo the sole property of Thomas Lewis and Son, of this town—this vessel with 23 others, experienced a hurricane the 11th September, drove on shore at Porto Rico, and with the greatest difficulty by taking out her cargo, she was with only one other, out of the whole number, got off."

A letter has recently been received from M. Rehmann, the physician in the suite of the Russian embassy to China, dated Kiachta, on the frontiers of China, October 10th, 1805; in which he says that he has vaccinated a great number of the children of the Moguls. "These people (continues M. Rehmann) have retained the simple manners and customs of their ancestors. They live in tents, and still make use of bows and arrows, which they employ with such dexterity and precision, that when they went out with the Russians, the ambassador's suite, they killed six times as much game as the latter, though provided with excellent fowling pieces. He likewise writes that he has discovered a little portable pharmacetic collection of Thibet, from which the science of medicine is likely to derive advantage. It consists of sixty different articles very elegantly wrapped in paper. Among these are some remedies known in Europe; but with a much greater number the botanists attached to the embassy were unacquainted. The letter consist of small fruits, nuts, and some chemical preparations. M. Rehmann has procured a translation of the list of them, which was written in the language of Tangut."

He proposes to bring with him some of these collections of medicines, which are much in use among the Lucharians.

London paper.

The following beautiful, solemn and impressive Hymn, extracted from Carr's Northern Summer, is said to be recited over the dead body of a Russian, previous to his interment.

"Oh! what is life? a blossom! a vapour or dew of the morning! Approach and contemplate the grave. Where is now the graceful form! where is youth! where the organs of sight! and where the beauty of complexion!"

"What lamentation and wailing, and mourning and struggling, when the soul is separated from the body! Human life seems altogether vanity! a transient shadow: the sleep of error; the unavailing labor of imagined existence—let us therefore fly from every corruption of the world, that we may inherit the kingdom of heaven.

"Thou mother of the sun that never sets; Parent of God, we beseech thee; intercede with the divine dispiriting, that he who hath departed hence, may enjoy repose with the souls of the just. Unblemished Virgin! may we enjoy the eternal inheritance of heaven, in the abodes of the righteous."

PUBLIC SALE.

On SATURDAY next, at 11 o'clock, will be sold, on Col. Ramsay's wharf, 17 hhds. nice retailing SUGAR, On a credit of 60 and 90 days, for approved indorsed negotiable notes.

P. G. Marsteller.

November 21.

TO RENT.

A CONVENIENT DWELLING-HOUSE, on Duke-street, near the collector's office—Also the House, at present occupied by myself.

Gurden Chapin.

November 21.

co3w

WOOD.

IT is proposed to sell a quantity of Wood, as it stands upon the bottoms of four mile run, in the forest of Washington. It will be sold in lots of one acre each, beginning at the eastern extremity of the estate and progressing in a line with the run. Timber of every description, suitable for all building purposes, posts and rails, and a quantity of hickory for firewood, will be found upon the said lots. Those who are desirous of purchasing should apply early, as much has been already engaged. It will be permitted to purchasers to retain the wood upon their lots until the tenth of March.

John Ball, Agent.

November 21.

3t

This is to give Notice,

That the subscriber, of Alexandria county, in the district of Columbia, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of said county, letters testamentary on the personal estate of James Smith Deblois, late purser of the United States frigate Constitution, deceased; all persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit them with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 21st day of May next, or they may by law be excluded from all benefit to said estate—and all persons indebted thereto are requested to make immediate payment, or suits will be instituted to enforce the same. Given under my hand this 21st of November, 1806.

Lewis Deblois, Exr.

November 21.

2aw6w

Five Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, on the 18th current, John Meles, an apprentice to the sail-making business—of dark complexion, slim made, between 20 and 21 years of age. All persons are cautioned not to employ, harbor, or carry him out of the district. The above reward will be paid and all reasonable charges, on bringing him home or lodging him in jail.

Daniel M'Dougall.

November 21.

co3t

Lost or Mislaid.

A CERTIFICATE for 25 shares of the Marine Insurance Company of Alexandria, from No. 5698 to 5722 inclusive—20 of which were indorsed as transferred to Paul Burti, on the 27th March, 1802. This Certificate is suspected to have been lost in Baltimore some time between last February and this day. Information thereof, given to the office of the above company, or to this office, will be thankfully acknowledged.

November 15.

1aw6w

NOTICE.

The Stages between Alexandria and Richmond, will travel on SUNDAYS, until the public are notified to the contrary.

The Proprietors.

NOVEMBER 21.

44w

Patent Threshing Machine.

I HAVE invented a machine for threshing all kinds of Grain contained in straw, stem or chaff, particularly wheat, this machine has been found on fair trial to answer completely the purpose for which it was intended. Farmers now have it in their power to get out their grain with expedition, free of dirt, white caps or loss. This machine is constructed on entire new principles; its operation is by flails encircled by a cylinder moved upon friction wheels, and can be regulated at pleasure, to thresh the grain more or less, as the dampness, dryness, or particular kinds of grain may require it. It will be found upon examining the principles on which this machine is constructed that it will be the fault of the possessor if any grain passes unthreshed; it separates the grain from the straw and chaff, as it threshes also the chaff from the straw; the construction is by no means complicated—not liable to get out of order, and not expensive to erect. It has been found by fair experiment the power of four small mules or two good horses, are sufficient to thresh and clean one hundred bushels per day with great ease. Those on extensive farms who wish more grain threshed per day may obtain any quantity they wish by making the machine larger and applying more power. If farmers only knew the excessive loss they sustain in getting out their grain in the mode heretofore used.—Nothing more would be necessary to bring my machine into general use. Those who have small streams on their farms will find they may set the machine going by water at a small expense by a small tub wheel. To those who are acquainted with the gentlemen whose certificates I annex, nothing need be said; those who are not, will find, on enquiry, for intelligence and respectability they have few superiors. My price for the privilege of using my machine, is fifty dollars. I will dispose of my privilege for counties or states to those who wish to purchase on liberal terms. Letters addressed to me, post paid, at Dumfries, Virginia, will be duly attended to.

James Deneale.

Dumfries, 22d Sept. 1806.

NO. 1.

I do hereby certify, that I have a Threshing Machine erected on the plan invented by Mr. James Deneale, of Dumfries, which exceeds my expectation. A great number of my neighbors who have seen it work, think it does not leave one grain in ten thousand unthreshed; it separates the straw and chaff from the wheat as it threshes.

It possesses many advantages over machines on the Scotch principle, as they will thresh none but what goes in with the ear first; so that all tangled wheat is not much more than half threshed, Mr. Deneale's machine threshes tangled wheat or sheaves put in butt first, perfectly clean.

In very dry weather Scotch machines scotch off a great number of heads, a great many of which the utmost care cannot prevent being carried off with the straw; the very ears without straw are perfectly clean threshed by Mr. Deneale's. Scotch machines, take nearly double power to work them. I speak the above from experience; as I had a machine on the Scotch principle, which from the above faults I had not used for several years, and have now pulled it down.

Mr. Deneale's machine will thresh from 70 to 100 bushels per day, four small mules and two good horses will work it with great ease and I am convinced from the slow pace they go that two oxen would work it.

Although my machine (which was the first erected in this part of the state) has been built but a few months, it is so well approved of that a great many more are either built or now building on the same construction.

It will be shown in operation to any gentlemen calling on the subscriber, at Beverley's Ford, Fauquier county, Virginia.

Stephen Milburn.

September 5, 1806.

NO. 2.

I have several years known Mr. Milburn who has given the within certificate—he is a sensible, judicious, practical farmer, and a man of good character. He is a native of the county of Northumberland, in the kingdom of Great Britain, and has been a successful farmer in this country. I think that great confidence is to be placed in what he says.

Daniel C. Bren

September 13, 1806.

NO. 3.

I have had erected on my plantation a Threshing Machine upon the model invented by Mr. Deneale, of Dumfries; this machine separates the wheat from the straw more completely than it can be done by treading in the usual way with horses, and it will, I am persuaded, clean from 90 to 100 bushels per day. I find that four mules will turn the machinery with ease.

William Champe Carter.

Culpepper, 5th Sept. 1806

NO. 4.

Induced by motives of public good, I wish to make known, that in company with some of my neighbors, we bowed, on the estate of

William Champe Carter, Esq. Mr. Deneale's new invented Patent Threshing Machine, performed by Mr. West, a most masterly beautiful piece of mechanism. Notwithstanding the straw was damp and the negro slaves that worked it, awkward, yet on a fair trial, it beat out and cleaned upwards of four bushels and a half in half an hour; we carefully examined the straw, which was so entirely cleaned of wheat that therein we did not find more than four or five grains. Therefore, on the whole, I do not hesitate to pronounce it, in my judgment, the most complete and most useful thing of the kind which human wisdom has yet invented.

John Strode.

Culpepper, 25th August, 1806.

NO. 5.

Since the date of the above, the manager of the estate of William Champe Carter, Esq. Mr. Reuben Beazley, a man of good character and respectability, who has had the conducting of the aforesaid machine, has made the following affidavit.

John Strode.

Culpepper County, to wit:

This day personally appeared before me, Mr. Reuben Beazley, and made oath, that the Wheat Machine, commonly called Deneale's Patent Threshing Machine, under his care and direction, on the estate of William Champe Carter, Esq. as the hands begin to understand it more, gets out wheat faster than at the beginning, and has on fair trial lately cleaned from the straw in the space of half an hour more than six bushels of wheat, and believes it would continue to do that much as long as the four mules that work it could remain at that service, until taken out to give them food and water. Certified under my hand this 4th day of September, 1806.

John Strode.

Iron Works—For Sale.

THE subscriber is duly empowered to contract for the sale of a handsome site for Iron Works, and eight thousand acres of Land adjoining, lying on the river Rappahannock, about nine miles above Fredericksburgh. The site for the works embraces a small stream with 60 feet fall of water, within 500 yards of its confluence with the river, and immediately above commences the most advantageous spot for water works, of different kinds, commanding the whole source of the river Rappahannock, by a natural canal of about 300 yards in length, into which the whole force of the river may be turned with little expense. There has been a furnace and other works formerly erected here, and the ore found equal & abundant to any in the country, and it has been several times tried by good judges. The tide is indisputable, and a great bargain may be had. The subscriber will at any time attend those inclined to view the premises, and can show the lands, and site for the works, by an accurate survey he now has, on application to him at Dumfries, Virginia.

JAMES DENEALE.

September 23

REMOVAL.

The Subscriber has removed his Store to King street, opposite the Washington Tavern.

Where he has for Sale,

Burlaps, cabbages and tick-loriburs,
Hessians and brown rolls,
White and brown plaid, and
Round & white yarn for laces,
Bosonillas and quadruple Sil-lashes,
German shirting and sheeting-linens,
Superfine and second cloths,
Cassimeres and Manchostry,
Fine and coarse coatings and flannels,
Plains, Kerseys, and Mandal cottons
Roses and striped blankets,
Worsted and mill'd hose,
Cotton and silk ditto
Plain and furniture dimities
Chintzes and calicoes,
Silk & cotton cambrics and undressed ging-
ams,
Cambric muslins and cambric dimities,
A variety of plain and fancy muslins
Flanders laces and edgings
An elegant assortment of ribbands
Satins, lute-trings, pelongs and saracets
Silk, pique and lace gloves, mitts & sleeves
Silk velvets and silk shawls
Split straw and Lehigh bonnets
and Irish linens
Shirting and apron checks
White and colored threads
Duffels, wildboars and bombazets
Russia sheetings and raven ducks
Gyrlas, baftas, copas and mamoodies
City's and common check handkerchiefs
Wash imperial tea in small chests
Scotch and rappee snuff in kegs and boxes
A. F. FF, and eagle Brandywine gunpow-
der in kegs
And a variety of other articles all of which
will be sold on the most moderate terms, - for
wholesale or retail.

A. C. CAZENOVE.

October 11.

at 11th

FAMILY MEDICINES.

The following Valuable Medicines, justly celebrated through the United States for their superior efficacy in the cure of the several disorders for which they are recommended, from LEE & CO's. Patent Family Medicine Store, New-York, are sold only by the subscriber, at his store in King-street:

Hamilton's Grand Restorative.

Is recommended as an invaluable medicine for the speedy and permanent cure of nervous disorders or such as arise from the immoderate use of tea, strong liquors, long residence in warm climates, excessive weakness, and a general relaxation of the system.

Hamilton's Essence and Extract of Mustard.

A safe and effectual remedy for the gout, rheumatism, sprains, pains in the face and neck, &c.

Hamilton's Worm-destroying Lozenges.

By which many thousands have been relieved from the distressing and dangerous malady of worms and other obstructions in the stomach and bowels.

Hamilton's Elixir.

A sovereign remedy for colds, obstinate coughs, asthmas, sore throats and approaching consumptions.

Hahn's Anti-bilious Pills.

Are justly esteemed for carrying off the superfluous bile from the stomach and preventing morbid secretions and their consequences, bilious and malignant fevers, &c. These pills are perfectly mild in their operation, and may be used with safety by persons of every age and in every situation.

The Sovereign Ointment for the Itch.

A speedy and effectual remedy, generally removing the complaint at one application. It may be safely used by persons of every age.

The Anodyne Elixir.

For the cure of every kind of head ache.

Hahn's genuine Eye-Water.

An excellent remedy for all disorders of the eyes, many persons having been cured of it when nearly deprived of sight.

Tooth-ache Drops.

Give immediate relief in the most violent attacks.

The Restorative Powder for the Teeth and Gums.

Cleaves and strengthens them, and preserves the enamel of the teeth from decay.

Gowland's Lotion, and the genuine Persian Lotion.

Both celebrated in the fashionable world as most excellent cosmetics and perfectly safe.

Hahn's true and genuine Corn-Plaster.

A certain remedy for corns, speedily eradicating them without giving pain.

Ague and Fever Drops.

Justly esteemed for their great efficacy in the cure of agues and intermittent fevers.

Damask Lip Salve, and Indian Vegetable Specific.

Also,
The following new and valuable Medicine, just received and for sale as above.
(Price, Two Dollars per bottle.)

Dr. Tiffot's celebrated Gout and Rheumatic Drops.

A number of certificates and cases of cures, performed by the above medicines, may be seen by applying to

James Kennedy, sen.

October 18.

oaw

NIGHT SCHOOL.

The subscriber returns his grateful thanks to his friends and patrons, for their past favors and liberality towards him; and begs leave respectfully to inform them, and the inhabitants of Alexandria generally, that he will commence his NIGHT SCHOOL on Monday the 22d instant, at his Academy in Prince-street.

Young gentlemen, desirous of becoming acquainted with the arts of Surveying, Navigation, use of the Globes, or any of the different branches of the Mathematics, will meet with due attention from

William Slade.

September 29.

at 11th

Fall Goods.

JOHN LLOYD,
Has received per the Leonidas, and William and John,
A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF
FALL GOODS.
Which will be sold on the usual terms.
November 3. d5teo3w

This is to give Notice.

THAT the subscriber of Baltimore, in the state of Maryland, hath obtained from the Orphan's Court of Alexandria County, in the District of Columbia, Letters Testamentary on the estate of JOHN FOSTER, late of the county aforesaid, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit them, with the vouchers thereof, on or before the 26th of March next, or they may by law be excluded from all benefit to said estate—and all persons indebted to the estate are requested to make immediate payment to the subscriber, or to James Sanderford, of Alexandria, who is duly empowered to act for me.

Given under my hand this 26th day of September, 1806.

Henry Thompson,

Executor.

2aw3w.

Sept. 24.

TO RENT.

A TWO STORY FRAMED DWELLING HOUSE, situate on Cameron-street, near the corner, together with a Frame Building on the corner of Cameron and Pitt-streets, now occupied as a coach-makers' shop, but would make a good stable, and a vacant lot. For terms apply to

James W. Hooe, Admr.

2. DANDIDGE, deceased.

September 18.

69

TAKE NOTICE.

THAT on Tuesday, the 25th day of November next, the subscriber intends offering for sale, at public vendue, a quantity of household and Kitchen Furniture, of a superior quality, suitable for genteel families—consisting of Beds, Bedsteads and Bedding, a Mahogany Side-Board, Secretary and Book-Case, Dining Tables, Chests of Drawers, Bureaus, Card and other Tables, one eight-day clock, and a quantity of other articles too tedious to mention. A credit will be given for a great part of the property. The terms of sale will be made known at the time and place of sale. The purchasers to give bond with approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale.

As the subscriber is selling off to pay his debts, those who have claims against him and wish to become purchasers, their bids will be considered as cash, and those that purchase to the amount of their claims, will be allowed 6 per cent. discount. Sale to commence at eleven o'clock if fair, if not, the next fair day, and continue until all is sold, or as much as may be sufficient to settle my affairs: and the subscriber hopes that those indebted to him will be equally liberal and come forward and settle their accounts.

THOMAS JONES,

Lanesville, Loudoun county, 13 miles

from Leesburg, on the Alexandria road

November 2

2aw3w

The Subscriber has received
The following ARTICLES,
Which he offers for Sale very low:

15 hogheads first quality St. Croix

Sugar

10 bales Tennessee cotton

6 pipes 4th proof cogniac brandy

10 hogheads well flavored 4th proof Ja

maica rum

50 barrels New-England Rum.

AND ON HAND,

Imperial Hyson } TEAS
Young Hyson } of the latest im-
Hyson Skin, and } portations.
First quality Soucheong }
Best green coffee in bags
Chocolate

Loaf and lump sugar

London particular Madeira

Particular Tenerife

Lisbon, Sherry, and 150 dozen bottles

Port, very old WINES.

A few cases claret, superior quality

Coniac and old peach brandy

Jamaica and Antigua spirits

Holland gin

New-England rum and whiskey

Mace, nutmegs, cloves and pimanto

Black pepper, allspice, & ground ginger

Pearl barley, rice, starch, and fig blue

Dixon's Philadelphia, & English mustard

Refined Salt-Petre

Brown and white soap

Mouss and dipt candles

Indigo, allum, madder, copperas, & roll

brimstone

English gun-powder

Demijohns

James Sanderford.

September 17.

PRINTED DAILY BY
SAMUEL SNOWDEN.